

Netherlands Suspends AstraZeneca Jab for Under-60s over Blood Clot Fears

By [Euronews](#)

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GR Editor’s Note

It is worth noting that while AstraZenaka has been the object of suspension, the vaccine related deaths and injuries are significantly larger in regards to the Pfizer vaccine.

How is it that AstraZeneka has been the object of restrictions by 18 European governments, while no limitations have been considered with regard to Pfizer and Moderna Inc.

Are these Big Pharma companies competing with one another?

Below is the Eudra Vigilance data on vaccine deaths and injuries for the period December 27, 2020 to March 13, 2021 pertaining respectively to AstraZeneka, Pfizer and Moderna.

The deaths and injuries associated with the BioNTech/ Pfizer vaccine are significantly larger:

2,540 deaths and 102,100 injuries

Moreover, the number of deaths recorded in relation to the Moderna vaccine is more than double that of AstraZeneca:

973 deaths and 5939 injuries

Here is the [Breakdown](#):

Total reactions for the experimental **vaccine AZD1222 (CHADOX1 NCOV-19) from Oxford/ AstraZeneca**: 451 deaths and 54,571 injuries to 13/03/2021

Total reactions for the experimental mRNA vaccine **Tozinameran (code BNT162b2, Comirnaty) from BioNTech/ Pfizer**: **2,540 deaths** and 102,100 injuries to 13/03/2021

Total reactions for the experimental mRNA vaccine **mRNA-1273 (CX-024414) from Moderna**: 973 deaths and 5,939 injuries to 13/03/2021

EudraVigilance states with regard to the data:

“Only a detailed evaluation and scientific assessment of all available data allows for robust conclusions to be drawn on the benefits and risks of a medicine.”



EudraVigilance - European database
of suspected adverse drug reaction reports

COVID-19 Vaccine Adverse Drug Reactions

3,964 DEAD

162,610 Injuries Through March 13, 2021

COVID-19 MRNA VACCINE MODERNA (CX-024414)

COVID-19 MRNA VACCINE PFIZER-BIONTECH (TOZINAMERAN)

COVID-19 VACCINE ASTRAZENECA (CHADOX1 NCOV-19)

Michel Chossudovsky April 5, 2021

The Netherlands has temporarily halted the use of the AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccine for people aged under 60 as a “precaution”.

In a [statement](#) on Friday afternoon, the country’s health ministry said it was acting on a new report from independent advisory body Lareb.

The report concerned five women in the country aged between 25 and 65 who had gone on to suffer blood clots after receiving the shot. “Similar reports have also come from other EU countries,” the Dutch authorities added.

Doctors have been advised to cancel all appointments for under-60s until further notice. About 400,000 people in the Netherlands have received the AstraZeneca jab so far, out of around 2.3 million doses of vaccine so far administered nationwide.

The ban comes two weeks after the European Medicines Agency had determined the AstraZeneca vaccine was “safe and effective”, but said it could not definitively rule out the increased risk of blood clots as a side effect of the jab.

The EMA’s pharmacovigilance committee is due to give an update on AstraZeneca next Wednesday, after which the Dutch authorities have said they will review the decision.

What next for AstraZeneca in the European Union?

Three days ago Germany also [restricted the use](#) of the AstraZeneca vaccine to people aged over 60 and those belonging to high-risk categories.

The country's medical regulator announced that it had received a total of 31 reports of rare blood clots in patients, nine of whom had died, and all but two of whom were women aged 20 to 63.

Several countries including Italy, Austria and the Baltic states resumed the rollout of AstraZeneca across all age groups after the EMA's [conclusions were published](#) on March 19.

The Spanish Ministry of Health also [announced](#) yesterday that it was removing the upper age limit on inoculations with AstraZeneca. Those aged over 65 in priority groups, such as teachers and health workers, can now receive the jab together with younger cohorts.

But other European states remain cautious. France has temporarily restricted its use to people aged over 55, while Sweden and Finland have cleared AstraZeneca for use only in patients aged over 65.

Full suspensions of vaccinations with AstraZeneca also remain in place in Norway and Denmark due to ongoing concerns about a small number of severe blood clots reported in those countries. The Norwegian Institute of Public Health has said it will make a decision no earlier than April 15.

For its part the UK drug regulator, the MHRA, has said it identified 30 cases of blood clots in people who received the AstraZeneca vaccine in the UK, stressing that the benefits outweighed the "very low" risk reported to more than 18 million of doses administered.

In a statement this afternoon AstraZeneca said it was working with Dutch authorities to address any questions they had. "Authorities in the UK, European Union, the World Health Organization have concluded that the benefits of using our vaccine to protect people from this deadly virus significantly outweigh the risks across all adult age groups," it said.

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